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Hongkong, 30th May, 1916.

INDIGESTION

HEADACHES BILIOUSNESS CONSTIPATION

Take care of your digestion, and your health will take care of itself. That is a sound rule of right living. Observe it by giving your stomach, liver and bowels the tonic assistance of Mother Seigel's Syrup, whenever they lose tone or are faulty in action. Experience has shown that this famous remedy is remarkably effective in restoring healthy activity to these important organs. Thousands of former sufferers from indigestion, biliousness, headaches, constipation, and kindred ailments attribute their present good health to the timely use of this deservedly popular remedy.

Mr. A. J. van Zijl, Steynberg, Cape Province, wrote on September 24th, 1914:—"I cannot longer refrain from extolling the merits and efficacy of Mother Seigel's Syrup as an all-round family medicine. My experience has been one of many years. I attribute the present health, strength and robustness of my children to the periodical doses of this medicine administered by my wife. My wife and I have every confidence, and never lose an opportunity in recommending Mother Seigel's Syrup to sufferers from indigestion or bowel complaints, and the results have always justified our advice."

Mr. William Vinton Drake, 42 Railway Cottages, Koonstad, O.F.S. wrote on June 12th, 1914:—"About ten years ago I suffered from weakness in the stomach and from constipation. Eventually I had a positive distaste for food in any form. In addition I was afflicted with severe headaches. After suffering for upwards of six months, Mother Seigel's Syrup was recommended. On the completion of four bottles I had recovered."

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The continual appearing through the skin of ECZEMA, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, BOILS, SORES AND ERUPTIONS OF ANY KIND.

The throbbing aching pains of BAD LEGS, ULCERS, ABSCESSSES, SCROFULA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BLOOD POISON, PILES, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, GOUT.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and mealy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

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OVER 50 YEARS' SUCCESS.

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Clarke's Blood Mixture

By reason of its remarkable
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THE WORLD'S BEST REMEDY FOR

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

GERMAN BRUTALITY IN S.W. AFRICA.

BRITISH PRISONERS STARVED.

A sensation has been caused in South Africa by the recent publication in a Natal paper of what purported to be the Report of the Official Commission of Inquiry into atrocities against British prisoners in German South-West Africa.

Some of the revelations are of the most shocking character, even German witnesses admitting that our prisoners were persistently starved. Instances are quoted of prisoners fainting from hunger, and standing in queues awaiting an opportunity to drink the blood of slaughtered oxen. They also boiled the soft parts of hides in order to extract nutriment.

Men were forced to go half naked among the women Kaffirs, because the Germans would not clothe them.

Specific instances are given of gross outrage on British officers. The Governor of South-West Africa, Dr. Seitz, ordered them to be placed in irons during their transit from place to place. Captain Geary, who was taken prisoner at Sandfontein, was placed in solitary confinement for six and a half months in a cell 13ft. by 7ft., infested with bugs, and in a shocking sanitary condition. He was threatened with being put into a duck cell if he looked out of the window.

British civilians, with women and children, were confined in common goals, sleeping 10 in one cell, with locked doors and in a foul atmosphere. Their food was scanty. The sick and wounded were grossly neglected in the field until the German wounded had been attended to.

The Commission finds that these acts constitute a breach of the rules of war as laid down by The Hague Convention. The authors of these outrages are mentioned by name, and the paper says that they are all at liberty in South-West Africa to-day.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

The matter was at once raised by Sir Thomas Smartt in the House of Assembly. He asked that the Commission's report, if made, should be placed on the table. It was of such a serious character, he said, that it was bound to create a great deal of feeling throughout the country.

General Botha deprecated undue haste, seeing that happily the prisoners had been released, and were no longer suffering. The Commission's Report, he said, had been handed in and he had not yet read it. The question of its premature publication would be investigated. In the meantime he promised to make further inquiries.

The Report is now published officially. Confirming in the main the version given by the newspaper, it especially emphasizes the insufficiency of the food, and states that there was a complete lack of organization or central control.

Replying to complaints as to rations, the Governor, Dr. Seitz, told the officers they should be most thankful for what they got.

"We did not invite you to this country. You invaded the country and fought us with natives," he remarked.

After the escape of a couple of officers, rations were cut down. Colonel Franke, a Staff officer, told the Commission that this was not a punishment, but a disciplinary measure. It appears the officers were moved to keep them out of the way of the British advance and were required to give their parole not to escape, otherwise they were threatened with being put in chains. Subsequently the German commandant apologized and the journey was completed in daylight.

The rations of the non-commissioned officers and men were reduced almost to starvation point, and were only half those issued to the German troops. The Report mentions the blood of slaughtered oxen and men standing in queues waiting to drink, and the boiling of the soft parts of hides to extract nutriment.

A SPECTACLE FOR THE NATIVES.

The insufficient clothing supplied to the prisoners is also alluded to in the Report, which describes the men going by railway to Otavifontein clad in helmets, a tunic, a short loin cloth, and sandals, "a spectacle for the women natives who saw them on the road."

The Report, too, confirms the reference to Captain Geary, and adds that the food was coarse and insufficient. He was treated harshly and callously, and was only allowed short periods of exercise with convicted criminals. No charge was laid against him and his protests were unheeded.

The Report quotes the case of Captain Munro, who was treated similarly to Captain Geary, but his detention was only for 24 days.

Referring to the treatment of political prisoners confined in Windhoek gaol, the Report points out that they were mostly British. The gaol was crowded at the time, and they were obliged to sleep 10 in a small cell. The door was locked nightly, and was not opened in any circumstances for 12 hours. There was considerable dysentery amongst the prisoners, and the conditions were most disgusting.

The Report does not deal with the treatment of natives owing to the wide divergence of opinion among German and South African regarding what constitutes cruelty to natives.

Sir Thomas Smartt has now asked General Botha for information as to what steps are being taken to bring the guilty German officers to trial.

General Botha, after announcing that he had been in communication with the Imperial Government on the matter, stated that the Government assumed the attitude that it would not take revenge, although it naturally condemned in the strongest possible manner the actions disclosed in the Report. He added that he had already protested to the German authorities when he himself was in South-West Africa on the strength of statements by escaped prisoners. —*Reuter.*

NEW WEAPONS FOR OLD.

REPAIR DEPOTS NEAR THE FRENCH FIRING LINE.

Mr. Warner Allen, the representative of the British Press with the French army, writes:—

It was in a village a few miles behind the front line, and the guns were firing heavily. "You have come to visit the front," asked a major, who received us as we left our motor-car. He rather demurred to the reply we gave that it was not so much the services of the year as the services of the year that we were there to see. "You can hardly call this the rear," he said, "when you hear all that noise of the guns?" We compromised with the suggestion that his post was to be described either as the front of the rear, or else as the rear of the front. In any case, the "75" repair depot which was under his command was well within range of the German guns.

It started as a mere field workshop, capable of doing no more than the usual obvious repairs needed by the "75" gun on active service. It was not expected to cope with the serious damage which was being done to the gun hospitals in the rear. However, like a number of other field depots, it has grown enormously in size and efficiency since the beginning of the war. Trench warfare has made it no longer necessary for it to be perpetually on the move. Originally all its materials had to be packed in a few carts, and the depot had to be kept ever on the heels of a swiftly-moving army. Now, it has had the leisure to take premises of its own, and to supplement its former simple equipment with a number of more complicated tools.

The premises consist of a number of farm buildings, which have lent themselves excellently to the work required of them. The ingenious officer in charge has had his eyes open for anything abandoned in the deserted villages of the fighting zone that might prove serviceable. Engines of all kinds, left by their proprietors in their flight before the Germans, have proved useful in hundreds of unsuspected ways. Sometimes the recovery of these "machines" from points of vantage in the enemy's fire has furnished abundant opportunity for heroic effort.

There was once a threshing engine just behind the first line of trenches which attracted the covetous eye of a certain engineer officer, who told me the story. It was standing in some farm buildings, most of which had been knocked to pieces by the enemy's shell, but by one of those fantastic freaks of chance, so common in this war, the wall of the shed that hid it from the enemy was still untouched, and the engine intact. It was only a few yards from the shed door to the high road, and the engineer officer vowed to carry off the engine out of the German range, thinking with glee of the many useful services to which he could apply it. The first thing was to borrow a gun team: the second to find a few reckless spirits, like himself. When night fell they carefully prepared a path from the shed down to the road. Then they brought their horses, with feet muffled in sacks, from the rear, and harnessed them to a long rope, of which the further end was firmly fixed to the engine. The horses' feet were then unshod. A few cautious tugs brought the engine out of the shed down a little incline into the road. The commotion roused the Boche sentinels and a star shell soon threw a far too vivid light on the proceedings. There was no further need for concealment, and the artillery horses, urged to their utmost with whip and spur, dashed off at a wild gallop along the road, while, creaking, groaning, and swaying, there followed behind them the threshing engine. What impression the noise of the horses' hoofs made on the Germans in their trenches it is impossible to say. They probably thought it was a cavalry charge. At any rate, they passed a wakeful night, breaking continually into intermittent bursts of firing, while the engine, unscathed, was carried out of jeopardy to a place of safety, where to-day it furnishes the motive power for an electric light installation.

The repair depot which I visited possessed two small motors, of which its officer was inordinately proud. It had even managed to stock itself with repair tools, and the field of activity had been immensely extended since its days when it was always on the move. Not but what it could move, if occasion demanded, for it possessed its own motor transport, and all its belongings could be packed up in a minimum of time. In the main building, a large barn, all the work required for the repair of commissariat carts was done.

In the courtyard the field kitchens were being repaired. It was not only that wheels and shafts had been broken, but if a cook is careless and stokes his fire too high there is every chance of his burning out his firebox. The field depot, when possible, repairs the firebox, or replaces it by an uninjured fire-box from another damaged kitchen.

"In a neighbouring shed is a '75' repairing shop. Here most ordinary repairs can be done efficiently with an immense saving of time. At the present time a gun must indeed be badly damaged—say, for instance, have had part of its barrel removed by a shell—if it is necessary to send it to the factory in the rear. During some recent hard fighting this depot proved itself capable of repairing two or three guns a day and sending them back to the front within twenty-four hours."

In these field depots the various ingenious ideas invented by the men using such weapons as the "75" and the machine-gun are applied and developed, provided that they do not require alterations of too essential a character. Often a simple notion suggested by practice has been the cause of saving many lives and has doubled efficiency. The French soldier has a special gift for discovering what he calls "the eye of Columbus"—that is, those simple, obvious devices which seem to appear in the face and yet are so hardly found.

The machine-gun, of which the use in trench warfare has become more and more extended, has its own shed, where experts repair and tune it up to the highest pitch of perfection. The officer in charge is particularly proud of the success of his men in this delicate work, and is very

(Continued on next Column.)

THE COTTON YARN MARKET.

Messrs. S. D. Segna & Co.'s report on the Cotton Yarn market for the fortnight ending June 1st states:—

Cotton.—Market ruled steady; sales of about 300 packages at \$29.50 a picul is reported in the market. Unsold stock is said to be about 600 packages. Reported closing quotations:—\$27 to \$32 per picul. INDIAN YARN.—The decline in rate of exchange and high rates ruling in India had the effect of strengthening our market. Prices show a substantial rise of from \$2 to \$3 per bale all round. During the past fortnight sales are reported of 5,000 bales, comprising of about 25 bales of No. 6s, 1,785 bales of No. 10s, 1,000 bales of No. 12s, 475 bales of No. 16s, and 125 bales of No. 20s as under:—25 bales of China, No. 6s at \$78 to \$77 per bale; 150 bales of Assam, No. 10s at \$81 to \$80 per bale; 250 bales of Currimbhoy, No. 10s at \$95 to \$102 per bale; 300 bales of David, No. 10s at \$83 to \$88 per bale; 125 bales of Greave's Mills, No. 10s at \$90 to \$92 per bale; 300 bales of Indo-China, No. 10s at \$91 to \$93 per bale; 200 bales of Naranje, No. 10s at \$88 to \$92 per bale; 100 bales of Pabany, No. 10s at \$88 to \$90 per bale; 150 bales of Phoenix, No. 10s at \$93 to \$95 per bale; 100 bales of Sun, No. 10s at \$91 to \$92 per bale; 100 bales of China, No. 12s at \$90 to \$91 per bale; 100 bales of Crescent, No. 12s at \$90 to \$104 per bale; 150 bales of Currimbhoy, No. 12s at \$98 to \$102 per bale; 300 bales of Dawn, No. 12s at \$90 to \$102 per bale; 150 bales of Indo-China, No. 12s at \$97 to \$100 per bale; 100 bales of Pabany, No. 12s at \$96 to \$98 per bale; 100 bales of Sun, No. 12s at \$97 to \$98 per bale; 100 bales of Currimbhoy, No. 16s at \$112 to \$113 per bale; 175 bales of Naranje, No. 16s at \$110 to \$118 per bale; 125 bales of Sun, No. 16s at \$115 to \$116 per bale; 75 bales of Swan, No. 16s at \$108 to \$109 per bale; 100 bales of Gold Mohour, No. 20s at \$120 to \$122 per bale; 25 bales of Union, No. 20s at \$122 per bale. Unsold stock is estimated at about 50,000 bales. Sold but uncleaned stock is about 6,500 bales. Market closes steady.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, D.C., H.K.V.R.

On duty from the morning of Friday, 2nd inst., to the morning of Friday, 9th inst.—"A" Co.

Orderly Officer—Lieut. H. R. B. Hancock.

PARADES FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10TH INST.

Monday, 5th inst.—

Recruits on the Cricket Ground under drill instructor Sergt. Oxberry at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks under instructor Sergt. Bowles at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

N.C.O.s. Class of instruction on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue. Officers will attend.

Signalling Section at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Tuesday, 6th inst.—

"A" Co. on the road outside the Law Courts at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Mounted Section on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. under instructor Staff Sergt. Talbot. Uniform to be worn.

Wednesday, 7th inst.—

Recruits on the Cricket Ground under drill instructor Sergt. Oxberry at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

N.C.O.s. Class of instruction on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue. Officers will attend.

Signalling Section at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Thursday, 8th inst.—

Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks under instructor Sergt. Bowles at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Recruits on the Cricket Ground under drill instructor Sergt. Oxberry at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Mounted Section on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. under instructor Staff Sergt. Talbot. Uniform to be worn.

Friday, 9th inst.—

"B" Co. Kowloon Dock and Taifoo Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. remainder on the road outside the Law Courts at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Signalling Section at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Saturday, 10th inst.—

Pts. J. W. Gloyne, "A" Co., is transferred to "D" Company.

Le. Cpl. A. Jenkins reports to the rank at his own request.

Pts. M. W. Bishop is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

Pts. E. Butterworth having joined is allotted Corps No. 605.

G. K. H. Battron, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

pared to back the machine-guns that he has tended against a perfectly new one just out of the factory. "Warranted never to jam," he said, contentedly, as he pointed to a phalanx of them that had just passed through his hands.

Another shed is devoted to rifles, automatic pistols, revolvers, and bayonets. Here the weapons found on the opposing lines, are mended and prepared for further use. It is a favourite amusement in the trenches for a soldier to creep out and recover from somewhere in the barbed wire entanglement a comrade's rifle, or perhaps, if occasion is very kind, to carry off in triumph from an enemy listening post a German rifle. There is a small reward offered for all weapons brought in from between the lines. These weapons are collected and sent down to the repair depot, where, as a beginning, they receive a thorough washing and polishing.

A gang of expert gunsmiths perform all repairs that can be done on the spot, with the result that there are racks of rifles and revolvers lying in the shed filled with weapons which are spotted and

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

LEAVE.

1.—No. 1224 Corpl. H. C. Lowick is granted leave of absence from the Corps from 10th instant to 10th August, 1916.

PARADES.

1.—Parades for to-day.
7 a.m.—Signalling Section "A" and "B" Classes at Headquarters.
1 p.m.—Artillery Battery escort at Headquarters.

Parades for next week:—
Sunday, 4th inst.—Artillery Battery.
2 N.C.O.s, 12 men Right Section M.G. Co. and 10 men Signalling Section on Cricket Ground, 8.45 a.m.

Monday, 5th inst.—
7 a.m.—Signalling Section "C" Class at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m.—Scouts Company No. 7 Section, Musketry Instruction at Headquarters.

Tuesday, 6th inst.—
10 p.m.—Centre Section M.G. Co. (Kowloon residents) M.G. drill at Kowloon Docks.

5.15 p.m.—Centre Section M.G. Co. (Hongkong residents) M.G. drill at Headquarters. Right Section M.G. Co. at Headquarters. Recruits of all units: Squad drill at Headquarters under S.M. Higby.

5.30 p.m.—Left Section M.G. Co. M.G. drill at Headquarters. Signalling Section "A," "B" and "C" Classes at Causeway Bay. Scouts Co. No. 4 Section: Musketry Instruction at Headquarters. Mounted Section on Polo Ground under Staff Sergt. Talbot.

Wednesday, 7th inst.—
7 a.m.—Signalling Section "C" Class at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m.—Civil Service Co. drill on Cricket Ground. Company No. 1 Section: Musketry Instruction at Headquarters.

Thursday, 8th inst.—
5.15 p.m.—Recruits of all units (except Right Section M.G. Co.) Squad drill at Headquarters under S.M. Higby.

5.30 p.m.—Mounted Section on Polo Ground under Staff Sergt. Talbot. Defaulter's drill at Headquarters under Co. Sergt. Major Witcomb. Recruits Right Section M.G. Co. Squad drill at Headquarters.

Artillery Battery Gun drill at Gun Club Hill. Sergt. Bradley will attend. Hongkong residents fall in 6 p.m. Star Ferry Wharf, Hongkong. Scouts Co. No. 3 Section: Musketry Instruction at Headquarters.

Saturday, 10th inst.—
7 a.m.—Signalling Section "A" and "B" Classes at Headquarters.

DETAILS.

3.—On duty till 8th inst.—H.K.V.R. NEXT FOR DUTY.

June 8th—Scouts Company.
June 10th—Scouts Company.
June 11th—Scouts Company.
June 12th—Scouts Company.

June 13th—Centre Section M.G. Co.
June 14th—Civil Service Company.
June 15th—No. 1 Section Artillery Battery.

June 23rd—Left Section M.G. Co.
June 24th—Right Section M.G. Co.
June 25th—No. 2 Section Artillery Battery.

June 26th—Scouts Company.
June 27th—Scouts Company.
June 28th—Scouts Company.
June 29th—Scouts Company.

Orderly Officer from 8th to 15th inst.—
Lieut. Lindsay.
Orderly Officer from 23rd to 29th inst.—
Lieut. Preston.

A. F. CHURCHILL, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

DEFAULTERS.

The following men, having failed to attend an inquiry at Central Station as to their absence from duty, will be brought by their Platoon Commanders before the Deputy Superintendent of Police (Reserve), at his office at 5.30 p.m. sharp, on Wednesday, June 7th:—P. cs. 598 Castaldi, 503 Barradas, 502 Bowen Rowlands, and 136 Mok Sin Po.

ABSENCE FROM POLICE DUTIES.
The A.P.D. order is republished for information:—
No excuse of any kind will in future be accepted for absence from or unpunctuality in attending Police duty, unless intending absentees (a) obtain the certificate of the Surgeon-Superintendent or such other emergency medical certificate as the Surgeon-Superintendent may subsequently deem sufficient, or (b) provide an efficient and unpaid substitute, or (c) in person satisfy the Officer in Charge of the Charge Room that illness makes it impossible for them to perform the duty.

Absentees failing to comply with the above requirements will without exception be dealt with and punished as defaulters as a matter of course and without further enquiry.

PARADES.

(Central Station, 5.30 p.m.)
Sections 12 and 14 and Recruits of No. 4 Company will parade under Chief Inspector Mason on Monday and Friday, June 6th and 8th inst.

Recruits of No. 2 Platoon will parade under Staff Inspector Clarke on Tuesday and Thursday, June 6th and 8th inst.

UNIFORM.

During wet weather, patrolmen are permitted to wear their blue winter trousers with white jackets.

ABSENTEES FROM PARADE.

Nineteen men, absent from parade without leave, have been awarded 3 hours' extra drill at Central Station on Saturday, June 10th, at 3 p.m.

F. C. JONES.

D.P.P. (B).

TYPHOON PASSES CLOSE TO HONGKONG.

TREMENDOUS RAINFALL CAUSES GREAT DAMAGE.

ROADS BLOCKED BY LANDSLIDES.

Hongkong narrowly escaped being in the very centre of the typhoon reported yesterday as approaching the Colony. The report of the Royal Observatory shows that the typhoon passed within 30 miles of the Colony, to the west of the island, between 7 and 8 a.m. An off-shoot of the typhoon approached Gap Rock on an easterly track at 11 p.m. on Thursday, and then it turned eastward. The No. 2 Cone (indicating the presence of a typhoon within 300 miles of the Colony) was hoisted at 6 p.m. on Thursday, the black cross, cone and ball were hoisted at 5.10 a.m. yesterday, and at 4.57 a.m. the black cross and ball were up. The signals were lowered at 11.15 a.m.

It would seem that no very considerable damage has been done in the Harbour, all the small craft having taken shelter in the Typhoon Refuges on the previous night. The maximum squall velocity of the wind did not exceed 80 miles per hour. Very extensive damage was, however, caused by the rain, which descended very heavily and continuously. In the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. yesterday the rainfall, we are informed, amounted to 13.24 inches. The reservoirs overflowed, and water raced down the nullahs in dense volumes. Crowds of Chinese were to be seen at various vantage points watching in admiration the impromptu waterfalls formed on the side of the Peak.

NARROW ESCAPE OF PEAK TEAM-CAR.

Both the Star Ferry launches and the Peak tram-cars ceased running for a considerable time yesterday morning. The ferries stopped soon after 8 a.m., preventing many Europeans from getting across to business, while the Peak line was blocked for several hours by a heavy fall of land from the side of The Fir, a house in Magazine Gap Road, formerly occupied by the Austrian Consul, and commonly known as "Rennie's House." The fall occurred at about 7 a.m. One of the cars, coming from the summit of the Peak, had a narrow escape from destruction. A tree was uprooted and fell across the front part of the car, at the brakeman's station. Happily there were only a few passengers, but one of them, a European woman, became very frightened and jumped out while the car was in motion. She fell heavily, but apparently was able to walk away afterwards. The Peak line was cleared by coolies, and the service was resumed at 1 p.m., by which time traffic was proceeding everywhere, except on the blocked roads, in normal manner.

BLOCK OF HOUSES SMASHED AT SHAUKIWAN.

At Shauiwan village the copious rains released a huge portion of the hillside, and tons of earth and great boulders rushed down. A row of Chinese houses, forming part of Sunbeam Terrace, met the full force of the avalanche, and were utterly smashed. Had the accident occurred in the night, when the inmates were asleep, there would inevitably have been a heavy death-roll. The affair took place at about 8.30 a.m., and at that time only a few people were inside. The Shauiwan Police were promptly informed, and Lance-Sergeant Field and four Indian policemen proceeded to the spot, while Inspector Angus telephoned to the Centre Police Station for assistance. The police found they could secure no help from the villagers, but worked energetically pending the arrival of reinforcements from Hongkong. Five persons, who were not seriously injured, were removed within about 20 minutes. They were apparently caught and penned in while in the act of escaping. A more difficult task awaited the rescuers in endeavouring to find the bodies of several others who were further inside. The Hon. Captain-Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Superintendent, Dr. McKenny and four men of the Ambulance section of the Special Police Reserve, members of the Fire Brigade, and coolies employed by the Sanitary Department, arrived on the scene, and ultimately three dead bodies were removed at about 9.30. There yet remained a woman and a young child. The latter was supposed by survivors to be in the arms of the woman. Later in the day the dead body of the woman was disclosed, but the child had not been found.

A landslide at Shek O caused the collapse of a house, and two people are said to have perished. The villagers of Wongneichong also received a terrible freight. A landslide

resulted in the destruction of several houses occupied by Chinese, but happily no-one was injured.

EUROPEAN'S PREMISES DAMAGED.

Two out-houses at the back of Rock View, 155, Wanchai Road, a detached house occupied by Mr. N. G. Nolan (Chief Interpreter to the Supreme Court), were levelled and the kitchen of the building considerably damaged by an extensive landslide at the back of the premises. The mishap happened at about 2 a.m. yesterday, but resulted in no casualties. Mr. Nolan's cook had a most extraordinary escape, however. He was awakened by the unusual noise made by two rats, which seemed to come from the roof of the out-house. The cook was impressed by the curious noise made by the rodents, and got up to investigate. He had just got outside the door when the slide simply swept the premises away.

PEAK AND OTHER ROADS BLOCKED.

Two small landslides also took place on the Peak Road, almost blocking the road. One occurred near "Ian Mor," and the other on the bend below Barker Road, leaving only a small passage along which pedestrians—of which there were perforce many from the Peak—could pass.

A portion of Upper Albert Road, near the entrance to the road leading to the Roman Catholic Cathedral, was blocked by a considerable fall of earth and stone from the side of the Public Gardens, and almost caused the collapse of the path under which the slide occurred.

There was also a heavy fall and considerable flooding near "Wymering," Conduit Road, the residence of Mr. Colbourne Little.

A high stone wall situated near the T.K.K. Mess collapsed and created a great barrier across the road. A very serious landslide occurred at Mr. R. A. Gubbay's residence in May Road (formerly the residence of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Brewin), the whole of the tennis court being carried away.

About one o'clock yesterday there was a considerable landslide between the Peak Hospital and the Peak Hotel, the earth coming down on the Hotel tennis court.

LANDSLIDES AT WANCHAI.

There were several landslides in the Wanchai district, and the earth which was brought down into the street from the excavations which are being made in the higher levels for the erection of new buildings transformed the roadways into veritable mud rivers. At one time the roadway and pavements in Queen's Road East were covered with a foot of mud and water, rendering any kind of traffic practically impossible. The pathway which leads to the row of residences at Morrison Hill gave way in two places, large excavations being caused, while many trees were also blown down. There was also a substantial landslide at another part of Morrison Hill, large quantities of earth falling into the roadway, impeding traffic for some time.

The Hon. Director of Public Works informs us that the following roads have been blocked by landslides:

Kennedy Road, near Wanchai Gap Road.
Macdonnell Road, near its junction with Kennedy Road.
Bowen Road.
May Road, to the west of the Peak Tramway.
Conduit Road, near its junction with Hutton Road.
Pokfulam Road, near Belchers Battery.
It is hoped that the whole of the foregoing roads, with the exception of Pokfulam Road, will be sufficiently cleared to admit of traffic to-day. In Kowloon, the most serious damage reported to any public road is a breach of about 20 feet in the Tai Po Road between the 2nd and 3rd milestones.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank informed the police on Thursday night that a junk which was carrying 50 bars of silver was missing, as the result of prompt enquiries, discovered that the junk had run into Yau-mat. The bullion was on board.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:

Typhoon in about 112 Long. E. and 20 Lat. N. direction unknown.

SHIPPING NOTES.

RAISING THE "NILE."

Japanese papers continue to publish reassuring reports as to the raising of the P. & O. steamer Nile which was wrecked in the Inland Sea last year. The operations are being conducted under the supervision of the firm of Mitsubishi, whose possession the ship has now passed. So far the operations have been of a preliminary nature, and as the prospects of successfully raising the sunken steamer have been confirmed, definite work will be commenced in about ten days.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, April 27th.

ANZAC DAY IN LONDON.

London has had a fine Easter, plus a remarkable demonstration of enthusiasm for the overseas troops, as represented by the Anzac men who on Tuesday had four processions, a memorial service at Westminster Abbey, a public luncheon, a matinee performance, a review, and a presentation of medals in and close to London.

This was the first opportunity that London has had to express its Imperial enthusiasm. Week by week the men from our homes have gone silently to the war, and the fortunate ones, or the wounded, have come as silently home again for recuperation. But the hearts of the Empire until Tuesday had no chance to throb with the healthy emotion of its gratitude to the young lions of the Dominions overseas. It was no wonder that Londoners turned out in scores of thousands to cheer the men, and that women brought flowers with them to strew in the path of the men who had fought so grandly to win a foothold on Gallipoli.

The day was superb for sightseers. There were two thousand of the marching men—all of them seasoned soldiers who have seen active service and have been wounded or invalidated home on account of campaign hardships. There were no feather-bed amateurs among these lads from "down under." Lithe of limb, broad of shoulder, they swung along with Colonial freedom, singing to the music of the bands "Australia will be there." Those from the hospitals who were unable to march, were taken in carriages to the Abbey and the other points of the day's celebrations.

Included in the Abbey company were a number of blinded young soldiers, including Trooper Clutha Mackenzie, son of the New Zealand High Commissioner, Sir Thomas Mackenzie. By the express wish of the King and Queen, the wounded were seated, as far as possible, in close proximity to themselves.

At His Majesty's Theatre, in the afternoon, all the stars of the theatrical firmament gave their services to make the Australian give themselves. In the interval the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. W. M. Hughes, delivered a speech in eulogy of the men who died in Gallipoli, and in celebration of the opening page of Australia's military history. He is probably the finest orator in London to-day, and has made a great impression on all parties. His expression of the Imperial ideal at the Guildhall, last week, is described by many experienced auditors as containing the finest phraseology that has been heard in the City for any years.

Also included in the afternoon's proceedings was a collie dog from Australia that has had an exciting record. Ignoring the rule against taking pets along with them, some of the Australians did so, and the owner of this dog, a trooper from the back blocks of the Commonwealth, landed in Gallipoli with his faithful friend still in attendance. In due course the master was badly wounded, so he came with his dog to England, where the canine became the pet of the hospital. But the man has been ordered back to Australia as unfit for further service, and the problem arose as to what should be done with the dog. He appealed to Mr. Andrew Fisher, Australian High Commissioner, who accepted the animal, and promised to see that he was well cared for. The trooper was delighted and appeared at Tuesday's functions with his four-footed friend for the last time ere the latter joins the official circle.

THE SECRET SESSION.

Tuesday's secret sessions of both Houses of Parliament have naturally whetted public curiosity and set the various camps agitating to this and that end. The general opinion—that Mr. Lloyd George has been conniving with Sir Edward Carson and Lord Milner, and possibly Col. Winston Churchill—with the newspaper support of Lord Northcliffe—to ouster Mr. Asquith and break the Coalition Cabinet so that he and his new colleagues could come in on a compulsory policy for all, has caused remarkable bitterness. The Daily News on Saturday had the most scathing article published since the war began, and the object was the aforetime Radical idol, Mr. Lloyd George. [This article was reprinted in the Daily Press a few days ago.—Ed.] On the other hand, the Daily Mail was speaking from Wales, with the Times, and even the Morning Post echoing the praise. When one considers how short a time ago it is since these papers were daily pouring vituperation on the "little wizard from Wales," and calling upon duchesses not to lick insatiable stamps for the servants, it is realised at once what topsy-turvydom the war has brought.

Labour men—and it is quite likely that Labour will henceforth be stronger than of yore—due to the personal ambitions they attribute to both Mr. Churchill and Mr. Lloyd George, and their faith in the singleness of purpose and disinterestedness of Mr. Asquith is such that they have yet in his case their objection to lawyers in politics. I am told it was in deference to them that the Prime Minister agreed to a secret session, for he personally was disposed to have an open session and to make known to the public, through the usual channels, the full facts and figures as they stand which were the cause, apart from newspaper and political intrigue, of the crisis.

(Continued on next Column.)

POLICE RESERVE SPORTS NIGHT.

The following boxing matches have been arranged:—
1. Pte. G. Thomas, K.S.L.I. v. Gunner Gibson, R.A., Light-Heavyweights.
2. J. Evans v. P. C. Stinson, Hongkong Police.

3. Paddy Finn, R.N. (Middleweight Champion of the Colony and Runner-up in the Army and Navy Championship) v. Pte. Colquitt, R.M.L.I. (Three rounds exhibition).

The following challenges have been issued and matches are being fixed:—
1. Pte. Beatty, K.S.L.I., challenges any contender in the Colony at 112 lbs. Give or take 2 lbs.

2. Pte. Chanam Din, Hongkong Police, offers to wrestle anyone in the Colony at any weight. Catch-as-catch-can style.

3. C. Barnard, of the Exile Garage, accepts the challenge of Pte. E. B. Chanam Din to a wrestling match, catch-as-catch-can.

4. "Young Ward," R.N.Y.P., will box any amateur in the Colony at 136 lbs. Give or take 2 lbs.

5. Pte. C. Cave, Hongkong Police, challenges anyone in the Colony at bayonet fighting, long rifle. Beat three out of five points.

6. "Kid Marriott," R.N.Y.P., wishes to box anyone in the Colony at 128 lbs.

7. Sapper Richard, R.E., light-weight champion of the Colony, will be pleased to arrange a match with any light-weight in the Colony.

8. Pte. Buckley, R.M.L.I., of H.M.S. Tamar, would like to meet Pte. C. B. Johnson, H.K.P.R.

AMERICAN MUNITIONS FOR THE ALLIES.

\$49,798,036 WORTH EXPORTED IN FEBRUARY.

During the month of February \$49,798,036 worth of war munitions left ports of the United States for the various Governments of the Entente Allies. This is the largest amount attained since the outbreak of war, exceeding the previous high record, that of December, 1915, by about \$3,000,000.

These figures were made public on April 7th, by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The total value of all firearms and ammunition exported from August, 1914, to and including February, 1916, is put at \$77,003,295.

The detailed figures for February show that in the last few months the value of shipments of gunpowder has been decreasing, while the shipments of cartridge, firearms and high explosives are increasing. More gunpowder was shipped in the month of November last, and in December, also, than in either January or February. The figures show an increase in every item over those of January.

It is also significant that by far the largest single item of munitions exported in February was that of high explosives, listed as "explosives other than gunpowder," and comprising \$39,255,724 practically three-fourths of the total.

As showing the steady increase in this traffic since the war began, the total value of shipments of war munitions during the month of August, 1914, was only \$2,081,811, and for the first four months of the war only \$2,034,814.

Some seasonal fluctuations are observable in the various classes of munition shipments. Thus the shipments of cartridges increased steadily through the first year of the war, reaching \$5,028,083 in May, 1915, and then dropped down to less than half that figure in September, where they began to pick up once more, and in January and February surpassed all previous figures.

One good point about the whole situation is the absolute loyalty of Labour men and Nationalists. All are delighted that the Irish traitor, Sir Roger Casement, has been laid by the heels while leading a German expedition to Ireland. Long ago, just after the war started, as a matter of fact, I received warnings from prominent Nationalists to beware of anything that Casement did and pay no attention to it as representing Irish opinion. Even at that time they told me they distrusted his judgment and they even indicated that they doubted his sanity.

Another good item of news is the announcement that from the National Relief Fund the local committees of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association will be empowered to make grants—up to the difference between four shillings a week and twelve shillings a week—for rent in approved cases of men called out on active service. That is to say, in deserving cases, where the rent is over four shillings a week, they may allow up to a maximum of eight shillings a week for rent relief, and the intimation has been made to them that this relief is to be given in all eligible cases, unless the local knowledge of the committee makes it undesirable to make the grant. This is good news to many an afflicted married man who is awaiting the call to the colours with the next set of groups.

INDUSTRIES CAPTURED FROM THE GERMANS.

Of the industries we are capturing from the Germans, some closely concern the Far East. I know of two that have been annexed by one shrewd Scot in the course of a two months' visit to London. One is the supply of carpet-slipper cloth, so much in demand for the native market, from Siam to Hongkong. He tells me that the agent of a German firm before the war he sold as much as fourteen miles of that cloth in a day. Since then he has been trying to find a source of supply in the British manufactures, and in fact he has been successful, and in future the goods will come "East from Bradford." Another industry is that of prepared rattan cane for chairs, trunk, and furniture making. Though the raw materials were handled, and to a large extent grown, in British territory in the East, the Germans, by a plentiful use of trickery, for which they are famous, managed to get control of the trade, even in the Far East market. They have now, it is hoped, lost that hold.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SUMMER FURNISHING FABRICS.

JUST TO HAND

CASEMENT CLOTHES WITH COLOURED BORDERS.

INEXPENSIVE. DAINTY. EFFECTIVE.

PLAIN CASEMENT CLOTHS

IN A VARIETY OF SHADES.

FULL RANGE OF BORDERS TO MATCH.

CRETONNES LINENS AND TAFETAS.

ALL ABOVE MATERIALS ARE

SUN FAST AND TUB FAST.

PATTERNS ON APPLICATION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	Return	Single Fare by Day Steamer	Return
11.00	22.00	5.00	10.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

8 a.m. HONAN	10 p.m. FATSHAN	8 a.m. HUNGHAN	6 p.m. KINSHAN
SATURDAY, 3rd JUNE, 1916.		SUNDAY, 4th JUNE, 1916.	
10 p.m. KINSHAN		5 p.m. FATSHAN	

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. TAI SHAN, 2,000 tons, S.S. SUI TAI, 1,851 tons.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 3rd JUNE, 1916.
The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN"
Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAI NAM, 588 tons, and S.S. KANNING, 569 tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. and round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAY and KANUT. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin. Sailing Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier, [23]

ON SALE

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY for Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails, also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 25 years, from 1874 to 1902.
PRICE 1/6
On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office (or Local Booksellers)

VISITORS TO CANTON Should Purchase

"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER."

BY CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.

PRICE 1/6

On Sale at: Hongkong "Daily Press" Office Messrs. Kelly & Watson, Ltd. Messrs. Brewer & Co. Canton: Messrs. A. B. Watson & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.
NOTICE.

PROFESSIONAL PAIRS: Happy Valley being unplayable, the finishing dates for the remaining rounds of the Professional Pairs are extended one week.
K. M. CUMMING,
Hon. Secretary,
Royal Hongkong Golf Club,
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1916. [770]

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE OF CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED to Public Business on the 5th instant (5th day, 5th moon), being the date of the Summer Holiday.
A. H. HARRIS,
Commissioner of Chinese Customs,
York Buildings,
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1916. [768]

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction, to be held on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1916, at 9 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Tse Tsai Mui, Lot of the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at the expiration of 25 years, by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Quantity	Area	Value
1	Lot 1, Tse Tsai Mui, Colony of Hongkong.	38,000 (about)	174.4500	174.4500
2	Lot 2, Tse Tsai Mui, Colony of Hongkong.	38,000 (about)	174.4500	174.4500

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1916. [769]

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. EDWIN LESTER GILBERT ARNOLD has been Appointed from the 1st June, 1916, Local Manager in Hongkong of the above Company, in place of Mr. Percy Tetter, resigned.

W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS,
Manager for China,
Shanghai.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1916. [766]

NOTICE.

THE Connection of Mr. D. K. SETHNA with our Firm having CEASED, the Power given to him to Sign our Firm is hereby revoked.
CAWASSEE PALLANJEE & Co.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1916. [765]

NOTICE.

MR. H. S. ABDEALLI having retired from our Firm, his interest therein ceases as from the 31st May, 1916. The Firm will be carried on by Mrs. Z. ABDUKYUM and Mr. T. A. TYEBKHAN, the remaining Partners.

H. HIPTOOLA & Co.,
Milliners and Drapers,
13 and 15, D'Aguiar Street.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1916. [766]

NOTICE.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
(In Liquidation).

CREDITORS are required to send in their Claims against the above to the Under- signed, St. George's Building, Chater Road, on or before FRIDAY, the 30th June, 1916.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1916. [767]

NOTICE.

WM. MEYERINK & Co.,
H. TIMKE
ALL CREDITORS are requested to send in their Claims to the Under- signed on or before 30th June, 1916.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Liquidators,
Hongkong, 31st May, 1916. [768]

VACUUM OIL COMPANY.

I HAVE This Day handed over the Hongkong Office to Mr. J. H. CONGDON, Jr., who will Assume Charge as General Manager of this Company, I having This Day Resigned my position as General Manager of the Company's Business in Hongkong and adjoining Territories.

W. A. DOWLEY,
Hongkong, 1st June, 1916. [769]

VACUUM OIL COMPANY.

MR. W. A. DOWLEY, having Resigned his position as General Manager of this Company's Business in Hongkong and adjoining Territories, no longer holds the Company's Power of Attorney. I have This Day Assumed Charge of this Company's Business in Hongkong and adjoining Territories.

J. H. CONGDON, Jr.,
General Manager,
Hongkong, 1st June, 1916. [769]

INTIMATIONS

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

KING'S BIRTHDAY HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 3rd June, 1916.
By Order,
A. E. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1916. [766]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

KING'S BIRTHDAY HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 3rd June, 1916.
By Order,
A. E. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1916. [767]

ANNOUNCEMENT.

WE HAVE admitted as a Partner, ERNEST ALFRED MOUNTFORD WILLIAMS, Incorporated Accountant and Chartered Secretary, into the Business carried on by us at Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and London, under the style of LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, under which name we shall continue to practice as Public Accountants and Auditors.
A. E. LOWE,
F. N. MATTHEWS,
Hongkong, 1st June, 1916. [769]

WANTED.

WELL-Established Import and Export Firm requires for July 1st, 1916, the Services of an English-Speaking COMPTROLLER, with Staff \$50,000 Security. Must be active, well-connected, able and willing to push the business.
Address with particulars to—
"COMPTROLLER,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1916. [747]

WANTED.

BRITISHER Seeks Employment, temporary or otherwise. Many years' experience in the East. Excellent references and testimonials. No objection to emigration. Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1916. [748]

WANTED.

FOR Singapore, CHINESE CLERK with a good knowledge of Chinese Characters; thorough knowledge of English essential; would be required mainly for translation work.
Apply—
"A. B. C.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1916. [741]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.

is now ready and contains—
Far Eastern News.
Hongkong.
Far Eastern Men and the War.
Y.M.C.A. Development in Hongkong.
Volunteer Presentation.
New Crown Solicitor for Hongkong.
Local Chinese Wedding.
The Late Major Dent.
Leading Article:—
The Work of France.
Random Reflections.
Concert at Government House.
Cigarette and Tobacco Fund.
The Bandage-Making Class.
Army and the Allied Red Cross Funds.
A Chain Letter.
Property in Enemy Hands.
Peking Notes.
Santon Notes.
Macao Notes.
Shamoen Notes.
Tragic Death of the Acting-Resident of Brunei.
Chinese Telegrams.
Three Bomb Outrages at Hankow.
Chinese Association.
President Yuan Shih Kai.
Situation in China.
The Morphia Habit in China.
Supreme Court Interpreter Retires.
The Law Courts.
Tragedy on a Police Launch.
Notorious German Arrested.
Local Sports.
Big Fire at Shanghai.
Company Meetings and Reports:—
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.
Lane, Crawford & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.
Passenger List.
Shipping Notes.
Empire Day at Swatow.
Empire Day in Shanghai.
Empire Day on Shamoen.
Correspondence:—
Indo-China Affair.
The "Privet Cough."
In Hongkong Musical?
Richa Coolie's Strange Death.
Alien Enemies Winding-up Ordinance.
Commercial.

Extra Copies 50 cents each, Cash.
Copies can be posted from this Office to addresses sent; including postage 24 cents each.
Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance; postage extra.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1916.

ON SALE.

REPRINT VOLUMES of the HONGKONG GOVERNMENT PRESS, JUNE DISCOUNT, with 10% discount. Price \$7.50.
Available at the "Hongkong Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1916.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

GLENSHIEL, 141, Peak, Fully Furnished, suitable for a Man.
For all details apply to—
GLENSHIEL,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[749]

TO LET.

FOUR ROOMS and Servants' Quarters at 17, THE PEAK. Immediate possession. Apply on the premises or write to—
"C.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[740]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 5, THE PEAK SIX ROOMS and Tennis Court. Within 10 minutes of Tram.
Apply—
H. A. LAMBERT.
[750]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central (In Joe House Street).
Apply to—
WILKINSON & GRIST.
691

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
[622]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Prince's Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators,
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
[672]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Peak Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply—
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARTSON.
[690]

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING.
For particulars etc. apply—
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.
[665]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[618]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[37]

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.
THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE with Office, Servants' Quarters, &c. No. 14, SHAMHUI, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.
Apply to—
DAVID SARSOON & Co., Ltd.
[415]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Lampong's Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR ROOMED-FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Bath and Kitchen, Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bedrooms at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexander Buildings
[602]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Desvoux Road.
HOUSE in King's Buildings.
HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road.
NO. 1, HILLSIDE, THE PEAK.
GODOWN at Wanchai.
NO. 1, and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[37]

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S
DRY
GINGER-ALE.

FRAGRANT.

AROMATIC.

DRY.

Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

PINTS \$1.20 PER DOZ.

SPLITS 70 CTS. " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TELEPHONE 435.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, 3RD JUNE, 1916

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

THE economic pressure maintained upon Germany by the Allied fleets is slowly but surely making itself felt. Straws show which way the wind blows, and the information which trickles through from Berlin to the outside world of food-riots, of the gradual shortening of the meat rations and the prospects of the communal feeding of the whole population demonstrate the efficiency of the blockade. How many, however, anticipated such a prolonged resistance from a people so entirely cut off from international trade? In spite of the much vaunted perfection of German organisation, who could foresee the almost wonderful resources that would be displayed in combating the shortage of supplies? It is right to give the devil his due, and there is no doubt that a remarkable ingenuity has been shown by our enemy in providing substitutes for those articles which the war placed out of reach. Some use has been found for most things and wastage has been practically eliminated. The whole of the scientific forces of Germany have concentrated upon these problems, and the measure of success achieved has unquestionably aroused a certain grudging admiration. There is, however, another side to the picture. The science which has been focussed upon the solution of the food problems during the recent months was in the pre-war days thoroughly and efficiently applied to the solving of these problems bearing on trade and industry, with the result that the manufacture of many articles and materials essential to our factories became localised in Germany. Our enemies were allowed virtually to establish monopolies in many lines, and at the outbreak of war the supply of these goods was stopped and our industries suffered. It is satisfactory to know that the lesson has been learned and that, after many protests from British scientists regarding the want

official recognition accorded them, the Government has realised that if we are to advance, or even maintain, our industrial position we must, as a nation, aim at such a development of scientific research as will place us in a position to expand and strengthen our industries. The Government now admits that it is impossible to contemplate without considerable apprehension the situation which will arise at the end of the war unless our scientific resources have previously been enlarged and organised to meet it. The full details of the scheme recently put in operation to meet the needs of the case are contained in a White Paper issued by the Board of Education, a copy of which has been courteously forwarded to us by the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong. It was urged by some that a Ministry of Science should be formed to cope adequately with the problem, but, as is now generally known, the Government authorised the establishment of a Committee of the Privy Council with a small Advisory Council composed mainly of eminent scientific men and men actually engaged in industries dependent upon scientific research. It is recognised that the supply and training of a sufficient number of young persons competent to undertake research can only be secured through the public system of education, and it is hoped that with the establishment and award of Research Studentships and Fellowships greater attention will be given to the study of science in our leading Universities. The Advisory Council will work largely through sub-committees reinforced by suitable experts in the particular branch of science or industry concerned, and the services will be enlisted, as far as possible, of persons actually engaged in scientific trades and manufactures dependent on science. The Advisory Council will also act in intimate co-operation with the Royal Society and the principal scientific institutes, and a regular procedure for inviting and collecting proposals will be established. As regards the use or profits of discoveries, the general principle on which grants will be made by the Committee of Council is that discoveries made by institutions, associations, bodies, or individuals in the course of researches aided by public money shall be made available under proper conditions, for the public advantage. In a memorandum on the suggestion made by the Governments of Victoria and New South Wales that the scheme for the organisation and development of scientific research should be made applicable to the whole Empire, the Committee of Council state that while it may not be possible during the war to undertake, either at Home or in the Overseas Dominions, any work involving the concerted efforts of a large number of trained researchers or the provision of extensive plant or equipment, they are convinced that during the war it is essential to prepare and test, if only on a relatively small scale, an organisation by which the scientific resources of the Empire can be mobilised on a large scale immediately the war is over. There are hopes, therefore, that in the near future, a great Imperial scheme of research directed to the solution of practical problems of trade and industry may be developed, and that in this way the advantages previously held by the Germans may be wrested from them. Sir RAY LANKESTER, it will be remembered, in the discussion which recently raged round these questions, was very emphatic as to what would happen if Great Britain neglected to take steps for the maintenance of her prosperity and independence. He predicted that such neglect would result in the ruin and defeat of the British Empire within 20 years. The first move has been made in the direction he advocated, and there seems little likelihood, fortunately, of our being given the opportunity of testing the truth of his prophecy.

To-day is the King's birthday. God save the King. In accordance with His Majesty's request, expressed last year, there will be no official celebrations. The banks and most of the commercial houses will be closed, however, and the day will partake of the nature of a public holiday.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks donations to the funds of the Hospitals from the Fruit and Vegetable Guild, \$100; and the District Fruit Guild, \$25.

The office of Chinese Maritime Customs for Kowloon and district will be closed to public business on the 5th inst., being the date of the summer holiday.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 20th May, amounted to 50,312 tons, and the sales during the period, to 49,779 tons.

The Golf Club announces that as play is impossible at Happy Valley, the finishing dates for the remaining rounds of the Professional Pairs are extended one week.

The *Mainichi* says that Germans have lately been making efforts to import Japanese loan bonds to Japan and to sell them. For example, a few days ago a certain leading Japanese bank in Tokyo received an offer for the sale of a large amount of Japanese State securities held by Germans. As the proposed transaction, if effected, would have the result of furnishing capital to the enemy, the bank declined to entertain the offer. Our contemporary remarks that as this sort of offer is not unlikely to be made to other banks and stockbrokers in future, it will be necessary for them to be on their guard.—*Japan Chronicle*.

IN NAVAL UNIFORM.

CHARGE AGAINST MASTER MARINER.

The case was concluded at the Magistrate's yesterday in which Allan Cameron, an unemployed master mariner, was charged with wearing His Majesty's uniform without authority, and in such a manner as to bring contempt upon it. Mr. Orme told the defendant that his name was not in the Navy List, and that he was not entitled to wear the uniform, and asked him if he were discharged in July last.

Defendant said he was discharged in August, at Belfast. He received a telegram from the Admiralty offering him the command of a transport. That was in November.

His Worship—That was a pretty good offer.

Defendant—Yes, and I accepted it, but owing to the delay of the telegram they appointed another man. I have received no notification that I was discharged from the Naval Reserve.

His Worship—You should make sure of your position if you have any doubts of it. I am quite satisfied that you were not entitled to wear the uniform.

Detective Cogle said that he could bring evidence to show the state the defendant was in when arrested. He could not walk to the station, although it was only a few yards. He insisted on having a chair.

In answer to His Worship defendant said that he arrived in the Colony on December 6th last, and had been out of work for about a month now.

His Worship said he regarded it as a very serious offence.

Detective Cogle said he had been instructed to ask for the maximum sentence.

Defendant said that at the present time he was trying to buy ships for a Chinese firm and also for the French Government.

His Worship—You are living on hopes, then?

Defendant—I could get a ship quickly. I hold a Master's certificate. I ask you to deal with me lightly as I acted under a misapprehension.

Detective Cogle—This is not the first time he has worn it. He was seen wearing it on April 6th.

His Worship said he would have to regard it as a very serious offence. He imposed a fine of \$100 with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

Defendant asked for time, but His Worship said the money would have to be found in the usual time allowed.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED ENEMY TRADING.

A charge of attempting to trade with the enemy, to wit the firm of Protel & Company, Sourabaya, in the Netherlands East Indies, was brought against Mr. J. D. W. Bannister before Mr. J. B. Wood at the Hongkong Police Court yesterday.

The case was adjourned until Monday next.

THE WAR.

LURE OF VERDUN.

FURTHER HEAVY GERMAN ASSAULTS.

ENEMY'S EFFORT TO INVADE ITALY.

KAISER AND VON HINDENBURG—AND "A PULL TOGETHER."

IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR'S DUAL MISSION.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FURIOUS ARTILLERY FIGHT AT VERDUN.

ANOTHER GERMAN ATTACK.

Paris, June 1st. The artillery fight is still furious at Verdun. A communiqué states that the bombardment is of the greatest violence at Deadman Hill. A German attack in the evening on the slopes of Deadman Hill was completely defeated. The artillery duel has assumed a character of extreme intensity westward and eastward of Fort Douaumont. A French air squadron attacked railways and supply depots between Thionville and Metz.

GERMANS AGAIN ATTACK AT VERDUN.

A SMALL SUCCESS AFTER SEVERAL FAILURES.

Paris, June 2nd. The evening communiqué says:—On the left of the Meuse there was an intermittent bombardment of the sectors of Avocourt and Mort Homme.

The Germans on the right of the Meuse, after a furious bombardment, attacked from Thiaumont Farm to Vaux. After several fruitless assaults they succeeded in penetrating the first line trenches between Douaumont Fort and Vaux Pond. Everywhere else the attacks were shattered by our machine-gun fire, with heavy losses to the enemy.

A group of German aeroplanes bombed the open town of Bar-le-Duc in the afternoon, killing 18 civilians, including two women and four children, and wounding 25, including six women and 11 children.

FIGHTING AT VIMY RIDGE.

GREAT BOMBARDMENT OF BRITISH LINES.

London, June 1st. Vivid details are now available of the fighting at Vimy Ridge in the middle of May. It began with the British exploding mines on May 15th, and occupying the nearer lips, after the enemy's recapture of one crater, on May 17th. The enemy's bombardment with heavy calibre guns became daily more intense till the climax was reached on May 21st in the most concentrated artillery attack in this area since the terrible fighting in September. Probably a hundred enemy batteries were concentrated on this small front. The smoke and dust were visible for miles. Much of the front trenches was obliterated. The enemy's infantry attacks had little to face except a curtain of fire. The enemy's artillery was also most active in Flanders, especially at Hooge. Our replies effectively punished the enemy at various points. On May 23rd our guns burst five gas cylinders in the German trenches, and it is probable that the enemy suffered from his own poison.

ARTILLERY BATTLE AT VIMY.

London, June 2nd. General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—Our aeroplanes, when reconnoitring yesterday, had a long running fight with three hostile machines. One of the latter was driven down, and one of ours is missing.

Hostile aircraft in the night dropped eight bombs on Poperinghe without damage.

There was continuous heavy and reciprocal shelling all day with guns of all calibres in the neighbourhood of Vimy ridge. The fire was sometimes intense, and in the most noticeable feature of day's operations.

ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIANS SEVERELY PRESSED THE ENEMY'S PLAN.

London, June 2nd. It is authoritatively stated that the situation in South Tyrol is still anxious, but it has improved in the last few days. The Austrians are now held most rigorously in the Lagarina and Sugana valleys. The Italians are dominating the position at Asiago. There is no reason to suppose that the enemy's plan for invading the plains will be successful.

AUSTRIAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, June 1st.

A Vienna communiqué claims that the Austrians have captured Asiago and Arsiero.

ITALIANS BEAT BACK ENEMY THRUSTS.

FIGHTING UNABATED.

ROME, June 2nd.

A communiqué says:—Both artilleries continued active in Lagarina. A further surprise attack at Buole was repulsed at the point of the bayonet.

There has been considerable activity at Monte Pasubio, north-west of Arsiero.

An enemy attack at Forniatto was beaten back by the Alpini. The action between Posina and Astico is continuing. The enemy crossed the Posina Torrent, but were driven back in disorder across the Posina.

The Austrians are heavily pressing the wing positions at Monte Cengio, in Sette Comuni.

The situation is unchanged in the Val Sugana.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIANS EVACUATE MAMAHATUN.

STRONG TURKISH OFFENSIVE.

PETROGRAD, June 2nd.

Two successful Russian aviation raids on the enemy's communications on the Western Front is described in a communiqué, which also states:—In the Caucasus we repulsed a heavy attack in the Baiburt region. Strong Turkish forces attempted to outflank our salient near Mamahatun. We evacuated Mamahatun after destroying the bridge.

In the direction of Diarbekir we repulsed an offensive by Turkish infantry and Kurdish cavalry.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

LONDON, June 2nd.

The British steamer *Dalegarth* has been sunk.

The Norwegian steamer *Rauma* has been sunk. The crew were saved.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LORD KITCHENER.

INVITES M.P.s TO ASK QUESTIONS.

LONDON, June 2nd.

Lord Kitchener has invited members of the House of Commons to meet him at the Foreign Office on Friday to receive any military information they desire. A large response is expected.

Lord Kitchener will deliver an address and then he will answer questions.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

WAR LORD AND "OUR NATIONAL HERO."

OBLIGED TO PULL THEMSELVES TOGETHER AGAIN.

AMSTERDAM, June 2nd.

The Kaiser has visited the Eastern Headquarters. Replying to Field-Marshal Von Hindenburg's welcome, he said:—

"We are obliged to pull ourselves together again for special deeds and efforts against the superior enemy. My armies will persevere victoriously and win an honourable peace. I, your War Lord and King, thank you for your unforgettable deeds, which have made you our national hero."

IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR'S DUAL MISSION.

PEACE AND FOOD CONTROL.

AMSTERDAM, June 2nd.

A telegram from Munich shows that Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg is engaged in discussing peace more than food control.

In an interview given to the representative of a Munich paper he declared that the present war map of Europe must form the basis of peace discussions. He suggested that direct separate negotiations with individual belligerent Powers would best promote peace.

CLEANING UP DARFUR.

ENEMY LOSSES HEAVIER THAN ESTIMATED.

LONDON, June 1st.

It is officially announced that the enemy losses in Darfur (near the Sudan) were heavier than previously estimated. War material is pouring in. Already half the population of 35,000 have returned to the town.

ENEMY POST ATTACKED.

LONDON, June 1st.

An Anzac mounted detachment on the 31st May attacked an enemy post 20 miles north-east of Katia, and drove the enemy eastward with considerable loss. British aeroplanes bombed the fleeing Turks.

ORSOLETE GUNS.

REMARKABLE ALLEGATIONS.

LONDON, June 1st.

In the House of Commons Mr. Ronald McNeill asked regarding the use in Gallipoli and Mesopotamia of Indian mountain guns alleged to be obsolete and worn out, which the Raj said they have declined to replace on the ground of expense.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain said he had no knowledge of the particulars of the case. He was sure Mr. McNeill was misinformed regarding the reply of the Raj. The general question of the armament of the Indian mountain batteries was receiving careful attention.

MESOPOTAMIA AND DARDANELLES.

PUBLICATION OF PAPERS ASKED FOR.

LONDON, June 1st.

In the House of Commons, on a motion for adjournment, Mr. Churchill and other members urged the publication of the Mesopotamia and Dardanelles papers.

Mr. Bonar Law announced that a day would be given for the discussion of Mesopotamia matters while all the documents, except those of a most confidential character, would be published as far as public interests permitted.

CONSPIRING AGAINST SULTAN OF EGYPT.

TWO MEN TO BE HANGED.

CAIRO, June 2nd.

The State trial of Shamseldin and Helwani, on charges of conspiring to kill the Sultan of Egypt, has ended. Both the accused were found guilty on all counts and were sentenced to be hanged.

AUSTRALIA'S WHEAT HARVEST.

SYDNEY, June 2nd.

It is officially announced that the wheat harvest will yield 27,323,000 bushels.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUMANIA TO ASSIST TURKEY WITH PETROL AND WHEAT.

BUKHAREST, June 2nd.

Rumania will shortly make an arrangement with Turkey for allowing the exportation to Turkey of petrol and wheat in return for tobacco. The Cabinet have rejected a similar arrangement with Bulgaria.

NORWAY'S ENTIRE FISH CATCH.

BOUGHT BY GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 2nd.

Mr. Runciman has concluded negotiations for the purchase of Norway's entire catch of fish for the year, thus depriving Germany of valuable food and adding to British supply, which has recently been reduced to a minimum owing to various causes, including the employment of fishing craft for naval purposes. Germany in 1915 secured Norway's entire catch of fish.

ANOTHER COMMONWEALTH WAR LOAN.

£50,000,000 AUTHORISED.

MEMPHIS, June 2nd.

The prospectus has been issued for the new Commonwealth War Loan, which will be on the same terms as the previous loan. The amount authorised is £50,000,000, but it is stated that the Government will take as much as the public cares to give. Subscriptions close on August 1st.

THE IRISH SITUATION.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S ENQUIRIES.

LONDON, June 2nd.

Mr. Lloyd George's enquiries in Ireland are not yet complete; though they are progressing as rapidly as possible. The statement that he would make a definite announcement to-day in Ireland was premature.

Mr. Herbert Samuel has gone to Dublin to deal with the question of compensation for losses incurred during the rebellion. It is understood that he temporarily acts as Chief Secretary of Ireland.

LIEBKNECHT CHARGED WITH WAR TREASON.

AMSTERDAM, June 1st.

The *Yousche Zeitung* says that Dr. Liebknecht is charged with war treason, and is liable on conviction to 10 years' penal servitude.

ZEPPELIN CRIPPLED.

COPENHAGEN, June 1st.

Zepplin *La* passed Farø, proceeding in a south-westerly direction, apparently badly damaged.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

LONDON, June 2nd.

At the request of the Government, a meeting of masters and men will be held in Manchester to-day with a view to a settlement of the cotton dispute.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 1st.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. report that the retrograde movement in prices in the silver market was accelerated by substantial sales on account of China, while the Indian bazaars were rather sellers than buyers, and America has contributed the usual quota. The demand continued constant and substantial, and the avoidance of unnecessary rivalry on the part of buyers naturally made the market more sensitive to all-round selling, but the wisdom of the step was plainly evident.

THE NEW OAKS.

ANOTHER WIN FOR PIPINELLA.

LONDON, June 2nd.

The result of the Newmarket New Oaks, which was a substitute for the Epsom Oaks, was as follows:—

1. Pipinella
2. Salamandra
3. Market Girl
4. Betting: 13 to 8 on Pipinella, 8 to 1 against Salamandra, 20 to 1 against Market Girl.
Seven ran. Won by 2 1/2 lengths. Half a length between second and third.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MARVELLOUS ESCAPE OF SHACKLETON EXPEDITION.

THRILLING STORY OF PERIL.

LONDON, June 1st.

Reuter announces that the Shackleton expedition has had a marvellous escape. The *Endurance* encountered terrific weather early in 1915. In the Weddell Sea she was nipped by great bergs, and eventually, after several months drifting, the *Endurance* foundered. Shackleton succeeded in saving all his men and some of the stores, but they suffered terrible privations during the hazardous voyage in boats to Elephant Island.

Owing to the great scarcity of food, Shackleton decided to leave the majority of his men with rations in an ice hole dug on the island, while he and five companions sailed off in a small boat to seek help. They reached South Georgia after three weeks of extraordinary peril. The weather conditions prevented the whalers of South Georgia going to the rescue of the marooned men.

THE KING'S TRIBUTE.

LONDON, June 2nd.

H.M. the King has sent a message to Sir Ernest Shackleton, paying a tribute to his wonderful journey.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.

LONDON, June 2nd.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, in a cablegram to the *Daily Chronicle*, says the work of the Expedition includes the discovery of 200 miles of new coast-line, a complete hydrographical survey of Weddell Sea, the elimination of a new South Greenland from the map, continuous magnetic and meteorological observations, and important biological, cinema and photographic records. He says that the party on Elephant Island had full rations for five weeks, exclusive of the possibilities of obtaining seals.

EMPIRE'S PETROLEUM RESOURCES.

In his Presidential address delivered at a meeting of the Institution of Petroleum Technologists, held in the Hall of the Royal Society of Arts, Professor John Cadman said we had now reached a stage in the awakening of Britain at which one heard on all sides the reiterated determination that the old policy of drift must cease forthwith and for ever. Never before had it been so essential that efficiency and activity should be put into the industrial labours of petroleum technologists. From many quarters of the Empire evidence of petroleum was almost daily being recorded, and with the possibility of large reserves within the Empire a common policy of development and conservation was indicated. A thorough geological examination of both proved and unproved territory was needed, and it would seem desirable for Imperial purposes that all geological maps and reports should be recorded. It was worthy of consideration whether State measures were not desirable to secure the co-ordination and interpretation of geological data for all the Empire's oilfields. To secure a uniform policy it would seem the duty of the various authorities within the Empire to confer with a view to common action, bearing in mind the requirements of the Empire as a whole, and in this direction the Institution might render valuable assistance.

Mr. E. H. Cunningham Craig afterwards read a paper on "Kerogen and Kerogen Shales."

A WAR ROMANCE.

A little romance, which at the same time shows the strength of the French democratic system, has just come to light. There is in France a nobleman of ancient lineage, a scholar, well versed in the law, who at one time was in the French Diplomatic Service as an attaché. He left the service, and living a leisurely chateau in Brittany, exercised his knowledge of the law. He had passed his examinations as an agent by assisting poorer people in knotty law cases. When the war broke out he was called up as a private, and was a great favourite in the ranks. Then, still holding private's rank he became an interpreter with the British army.

While engaged in that work he attended by correspondence to the affairs of his estate and also to the details of a long inheritance dispute in the American States. In consequence of a German attack the battalion to which he was attached were driven from their billets and got "quarters" some days in a field. There the count lived in the shelter of a hedge, sleeping under a cart sheet tied to posts. While he was occupying that simple residence he received the news that the American action was at an end and he was the richer by between two and three million francs. His fortune brought only one little break in his life as a private. He was given twenty-four hours leave as a time when leave was suspended in order to see his wife at Calais and to sign certain important documents.

SONGS OF HATE.

FOR GERMAN SCHOOL CHILDREN.

In a recent number of *Varvaris* an article appeared which took exception to the new songs of hate now being sung to old tunes in many German schools. Three characteristic specimens were given by the well-meaning author, and it has seemed worth while to make free English versions of these brutal and rather stupid productions in order that English people may know how the next generation of would-be world-rulers are being trained in practical patriotism. These little songs of hate for little Germans have no literary merit, beyond a certain crude vigour—the German War-Muse, it would seem, is a kind of charwoman who writes with a clumsily-handled mop in red ink. In the following renderings the tone has been kept, but the tune abandoned as unsuccessfully cacophonous—it suggests as a rule sausages sizzling in a pan or coals being delivered next door. The first specimen is an amiable criticism of England and King Edward VII:—

England! England! In our eyes
Mother of all monstrous lies.
What lust of cheating lives in thee
Thou to cheat the gallows tree!

Edward! Edward! Pattern Lord
For all the tie-and-waistcoat horde.
Vain old fop, we found in thee
Nothing of what a King should be!

In the second specimen a more warlike note is sounded out, and a comprehensive policy of cosmo-pol blood-letting enforced with the artful aid of assonances:—

The Day of Battle dawns for all,
And, hastening at our Kaiser's call,
Legions of loyal hearts combine
To keep our watch upon the Rhine.
North, East, and West our foemen
Thrust, smother, smother—that's the tip!
Death's dance for France!
Russia, we'll crush her!
The villains fall on every hand,
What joy for our dear Fatherland!
Each Briton we'll spit on a lance!
Let the Sorbian go serve in hell!
The villains fall on every hand,
What joy for our dear Fatherland!

But the third is the most bloodthirsty of all; it is a frank and free expression of the murderous frenzy which has characterised German warfare in all ages:—

There, in their filthy trenches, the
foemen lurk—
Grip 'em and pull 'em out and get to
work!
In vain the dirty dogs for pardon
pray;
A stab or a shot is all they'll get
to-day.
When in their blood they welter one
and all,
"More blood! More blood!" to God our
voices call.

Clearly the next generations of Huns will be more Hunnish than that which was brought up on such mild stuff as:

Wait until we get our ships—
You shall see, Old England skips!

Germany, according to those who think she should not be humiliated when the day of reckoning arrives, is to become a chaotic and peaceable country. We are to kiss and make friends, and all will be well. But it is likely that the Germans brought up on these brutal school-songs will not remain Germans!

BRITISH BLOCK DE.

CONVINCING EVIDENCE OF ITS EFFICACY.

The weekly statements compiled by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank of New York regarding exports from the port of New York to principal countries continue to furnish eloquent proof of the stringency and effectiveness of the measures taken by the British Government to prevent supplies of every description reaching Germany through neutral countries. The latest return issued by the National City Bank shows that the exports from New York to the Netherlands, Denmark, and Sweden during the week ended March 11th were a mere trifle in comparison with the corresponding week of last year. The total exports to the Netherlands during that week were only \$383,063, compared with \$4,644,985 in the corresponding week of last year, to Denmark, \$216,342, compared with \$2,407,321; to Norway, \$105,847, compared with \$685,106 and to Sweden, \$125,129, compared with \$2,080,148. New York's exports to Allied countries during the same week show an equally striking contrast in the opposite direction. The week's exports to Russia amounted to \$2,024,383, compared with \$49,466 in the same week last year; to France, \$11,203,245, compared with \$4,231,692; and to the United Kingdom, \$12,907,363, compared with \$14,721,627. The total exports from the port of New York for the week ended March 11th were \$20,204,185, compared with \$40,984,327 in the corresponding week of last year and \$20,945,007 in the same week of 1914. War materials, foodstuffs, and horses continue to be the chief articles in New York's growing exports. Shipments to Great Britain in the first week of March, being \$24,000,000, against \$7,500,000 in the same week last year and \$4,500,000 in the corresponding week of 1914; while those to France were \$16,500,000 against \$1,500,000 in the same week last year and \$1,500,000 in 1914.

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FOR THE LIVER

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again driven out and the
came on at breaches in the

hulls, bomb-intact but her propellers damaged.

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UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For LONDON ... "CITY OF LINCOLN" ... On 6th June.
LONDON ... "CITY OF VIENNA" ... On 20th June.
LONDON & SWANSEA ... "CITY OF BOMBAY" ... On 22nd July.

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Hongkong 11th April, 1916.

General Agents

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P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to	on	Str. from Colombo	1916	1916
NOVARA	June 3	MORFA	July 3	July 10
NAGOYA	June 16	KHYBER	July 17	July 24
NYANZA	June 30	Through steamer	Aug. 4	Aug. 11
NELLORE	July 14	Through steamer	Aug. 13	Aug. 20
NANKIN	July 28	Through steamer	Sept. 1	Sept. 8
SOMALI	Aug. 11	KAISAR-I-HIND	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
NORE	Aug. 25	MOULTAN	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
MALTA	Sept. 8	KASHGAR	Oct. 8	Oct. 15

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved for

Hongkong at the time of booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About
NAGOYA	TUESDAY, 6th June.
NELLORE	SATURDAY, 17th June.
NANKIN	SATURDAY, 1st July.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

† Shanghai only.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,

INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS

WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO

AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Leave S'pore	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
about	about	about	about	about
NOVARA	Aug. 16	Aug. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 27

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through-Tickets to New York in connection with the

Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years, or to

Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled

or altered without notice.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc. apply to

E. V. D. PARK,

Acting Superintendent.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
DAIREN MARU	8,000 — 13 knots	SUN., 18th June Noon.
PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	TUES., 4th July 10.30 A.M.
KWANTO MARU	8,000 — 12 knots	SATUR., 8th July Noon.
KIYO MARU	17,500 — 14 knots	TUES., 11th July Noon.
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 18th July Noon.
JUNYO MARU	8,600 — 12 knots	WED., 26th July Noon.
SHIPPON MARU	11,000 — 16 knots	TUES., 1st Aug. 10.30 A.M.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 13th Aug Noon.

† Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai. ‡ Proceeding to South American Ports. * Cargo only.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.

" " " NEW YORK \$60. " " " £93.10.

" " " SAN FRANCISCO \$45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning

from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS

MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines

and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

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For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES

SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer Tons and Speed

KIYO MARU 17,500 — 14 knots TUESDAY, 11th July.

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K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,

Telephone 251, King's Building, 213

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